

The Times - Dispatch

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1910.

BETTER THINK IT OVER.

Governor Mann has been urged to call the Legislature together in extraordinary session for the purpose of securing the enactment of laws which will make the Democrats of the Second District honest in their dealings with themselves and the State. He has declined to do so on the ground that the Legislature refused at its late session to pass the laws which it is now sought to have enacted. It looks to us as if this were an entirely reasonable position for the Governor to take, in the circumstances. We are not prepared to deny that there has been great dishonesty in the management of the party elections in the Norfolk District—it may be, as the Rev. Dr. Perryman, late of Tennessee, is reported to have said in his sermon at Norfolk on Sunday night, that not "the yellow dogs can do anything they please," though far, very far, be it from us to say that there are any yellow dogs in the Democracy of the Second District; but there are times when it is well to keep one's feet on the ground, and "wait till the clouds roll by, Annie!"

Dr. Perryman is reported to have said Sunday night that a legalized primary law is "the only practicable means of obtaining assurance of a fair and competent administration in Norfolk and Virginia," and there appears to be general agreement with him, as to Norfolk at least. There is already a law on the statute books designed to make the primary elections honest. It has been decided by judges in Norfolk that under this law there is no provision for punishing the frauds committed at the late primaries in the Norfolk District, and that more legislation and more drastic legislation is required. It has been decided by the State Supreme Court, as we have been informed, that under the law as it stands persons guilty of irregular and dishonest conduct are liable to indictment and punishment. The decision, it has been explained, was oral and not written, and that for this reason it is not regarded as effective in the present emergency. Instead of calling the Legislature together in extraordinary session to cure the defects, if there be any, in the existing law, would it not be cheaper and more effective if appeal should be taken in regular form from the decisions of the judges of the lower courts in Norfolk to the Supreme Court of the State, so that it might determine in writing whether the present law is not ample for the suppression of vice and crime in the party?

We agree entirely with the Hon. Carter Glass that "frauds perpetrated at a Democratic party primary mean, in the last analysis, the subversion of popular government," and it might be added that frauds committed at any election would have the same effect; but before resorting to the dangerous and expensive remedy of an extra session of the Legislature it would be well to have the highest court in the State to pass on the law as it stands. Several things would happen if the Legislature were called in special session. The taxpayers of the State would have to pay not less than sixty-five thousand dollars for the session, the work of the session would probably not be confined to the passage of a primary election law, and Senator Swanson would be elected to fill out the full term for which John W. Daniel was elected.

THE HOUSE OF GOVERNORS.
The Governors' Conference will begin this afternoon at the State Capitol, Frankfort, Ky. It will be a notable meeting, and the presence of many of the new Governors-elect and their participation in the deliberations of the session will make it conspicuously interesting. Governor-Elect Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, for example, will make an address on "The Possibilities of the Governors' Conferences," and Governor-Elect Dix, of New York, will speak on "Conservation Within the State," a subject of which he is master.

All the great governmental reforms of the day will be discussed. Among these subjects will be: The Governor, his power and responsibilities; the short ballot; conservation from the standpoint of the State; the employers' liability law; child labor; pollution of streams; health; tuberculosis; the income tax amendment; direct primaries; the popular election of United States Senators; the corrupt practices act.

Many distinguished guests will be present. It is expected that at least forty Governors will be in attendance. There lies in this conference the possibility for great good to the States and to the National Government. The power of Governors acting together in great and manly remedy many of the things which the pernicious doctrine of "the New Nationalism" would affect, were it adopted into our

law. Comity, mutual agreement, parity of procedure—these can accomplish all that is necessary, if directed rightly and sincerely.

THE DEMOCRATIC RALLY IN BALTIMORE.

Andrew Jackson was born in South Carolina in 1767, and had he lived until the present year of Grace, he would have been nearing the end of his 144th year. He was the seventh President of the United States, and was one of the ablest and most picturesque of the eminent men who have filled that office. He was a great soldier, fought many battles without sustaining a single defeat, realized the strength of the Federal arm and did not hesitate to use it, although inclined to peace was yet of a distinctively militant disposition, devoted to his country, but ever tenacious of the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils, he has long been regarded as the Patron Saint of the Democracy. When we have wished to celebrate some great Democratic victory we have done it in his name, and on the 17th of January all the great men of the Democratic party will assemble in Baltimore to burn incense to his memory. That day has been selected because it was in Baltimore that he was first nominated for President, and to that city, therefore, the Democratic tribes will go up to pledge anew their undiminished loyalty to the political faith which the hardy old South Carolinian professed; government of the people by the people.

It was first proposed that a convention be held in which prominent Democrats from all over the country would join for the purpose of taking counsel together as to the best means of conserving the Democratic victories gained at the recent elections. There was objection on that ground that the persons invited to the convention might not be thoroughly representative of the party, Mr. Bryan making the point that the Baltimore Sun, which first suggested the convention, could hardly be regarded as representative of the party in view of the fact that it supported the Republican candidate for President at the last election instead of the regularly nominated Democratic candidate. There was also the fear in some quarters that the men behind the movement might pick and choose their Democrats so that the convention would be of a factional instead of a general or representative character. The desire of the thoughtful men of the party is to make it solid for the great race in 1912, and it has been decided for this reason to abandon the convention plan and to hold instead a grand ratification meeting, to which thousands of Democrats will be invited. These Democrats will represent every phase of Democratic thought throughout the country.

Mr. Bryan will be there and Senator Bailey, Dix and Harmon and Wilson and Baldwin and Foss, and all the rest of the noble army of victors in the late elections, and Norman Mack, Chief of the National Democratic Committee, and Champ Clark, the Speaker of the next House of Representatives, and the rest of the men who have been prominent in Democratic affairs. Mr. Clark is reported to have been instrumental in having the convention called off and this nation-wide rally substituted for it. "It is to be a celebration of our recent victory," he said on Sunday. "No resolutions will be adopted or policies formulated. We hope that it will prove the biggest 'get-together' in the history of the party. I do not see how anybody can possibly offer any objection to the proposed monster jollification and ratification meeting at Baltimore to celebrate 'Jackson Day.'"

Some of the more fearsome in Washington, however, think that there may be some dynamite lying about and that the meeting may break up in a row; but there will be no occasion for trouble, the approaches to the feast having been carefully guarded so that only the mind fatally bent on mischief will be able to make mischief. The idea is to get together, and no one who has the good of the party really at heart will attempt on this auspicious occasion to break any of the party china. All that is needed now is a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together.

NORFOLK'S EPICUREAN THIEVES.

The Virginian-Pilot, with a pathos that may be read between the lines of the story, laments the loss of sixty Smithfield hams by theft in that city in the last few days. Some bold, bad man entered the Ghent Market, on Botetourt Street, on Friday night and carried away fifteen Smithfield hams, six bags of flour and a number of chickens. This was the final chapter in the ham robbery.

Norfolk is full of strange things and old things, and we know that there are epicures there, but little thought we that there should appear some dusky reincarnation—or maybe a lily white—of Francois Villon or Robin Hood. It must be said that in their tastes the thieves of Norfolk are nothing if not aristocratic. Uneasy lies the fall of Madeira in that port, and the fruit cake and golden bowl are in peril.

GREAT YEAR FOR BLIND TIGERS.

There is doubtless not an illicit manufacturer or dealer in whiskey in the State of Virginia who would not vote for State-wide prohibition. Georgia is a prohibition State. North Carolina is a prohibition State, and in South Carolina there are only five authorized places for the sale of liquor from one end of the State to the other.

The reports of Internal Revenue Commissioner Cabell for the year 1910 show that 163,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits (30,000,000 gallons more than in 1909) and 55,455,117 barrels of fermented liquors, an increase of 3,000,000 barrels on the production and consumption of the preceding year, paid taxes

in the United States during the twelve months ending June 30. The revenue obtained through the operations of the Internal Revenue Bureau, including, of course, the tax on cigars and cigarettes and tobacco and oleomargarine and such other articles of trade as are required to pay taxes, aggregated \$238,000,000, and this enormous sum was collected, it is worth noting, at a cost of only \$5,000,000. The significant statement in the Commissioner's report is that illicit distilling and other manufacturing of moonshine whiskey is on the increase, "especially where there are State-wide prohibition laws."

The illicit manufacturers of the stuff are in favor of prohibition; the illicit dealers in the stuff are in favor of prohibition, because they know that they can make more money under prohibition than they can make under restriction. It has been so always, and it will be so until the end of time. The wise thing, and the temperance thing, is to regulate the traffic; not to seek its suppression by impossible laws.

HOW CANNON COULD HELP.

Speaker Cannon was in Washington the other day, smiling and philosophic as ever. He thinks that a majority of the people made a mistake at the recent election in giving the Democrats control of the next Congress. He does not expect the passage of much legislation at the forthcoming session, and that the main business of the House will be to provide something like \$1,000,000,000 for the support of the Government and its many industries during the next fiscal year. As to what the Democrats will do when they take charge Mr. Cannon is in doubt, and he says he will be glad "if they find themselves able to redeem their promises in the campaign days—to reduce the cost of living and increase the price of labor."

That is rather an ambitious task, to be sure, but Mr. Cannon realizes, of course, that it will not be necessary to increase the price of labor if the Democrats shall succeed in reducing the cost of living. It is the cost of living that hurts. One way to reduce this cost is to reduce the cost of government. Only a little while ago, it will be recalled, Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, said that the cost of the Government without impairing its efficiency could be reduced something like \$300,000,000 the year. That would be a considerable saving. Then there ought to be a reduction in the amount of money paid in pensions of something like \$100,000,000 the year. General Grant's idea, thirty years ago, was that \$50,000,000 a year would be an excessive amount to pay in pensions. The appropriations for the present year amount to \$157,000,000. This vast sum should be reduced by at least \$100,000,000 annually, and this, added to the \$300,000,000 Senator Aldrich could save, would cut the expenses of the Government about \$500,000,000 the year.

There are rotten spots all about in the extravagances of the Government that ought to be cut out, and investigations, not directed in a partisan spirit, but solely with the view of ascertaining the facts, would enable the Democrats to at least "make a noise like they were keeping their pledges."

Mr. Cannon will be a member of the next Democratic House, and if he would only throw his influence to whatever effort shall be made for the reduction of the cost of living, he would prove himself a greater man in defeat than he ever was in victory.

ALAS!

Pauline Wayne's baby died yesterday. Soft-eyed as a gazelle, beautiful as a picture, and filled with animal spirits, he had the promise of long life, and before him, as it appeared, there stretched flowery meadows filled with running water, under the bright skies of Maryland. One could fancy him playing in the midst of the lush grasses and in the abandon of jocund youth rushing over the hills and far away, trying to think out the problems of life as presented to him in the shadows of the morning, intent only upon getting the most and the best out of his life and growing up into sturdy maturity, the chief of his fellows and the admiration of the neighbors. Born with a silver spoon in his mouth, cared for with the utmost tenderness, refreshed with the daintiest food, it seemed that the world lay before him, a long vista of green pastures and still waters. Yet to-day, with heart stifled from beating any more and eyes closed never to open again, Pauline Wayne's baby responds no more to her caresses. It is a sad story of the sudden ending of a romance in high life which only a few weeks ago touched the bucolic heart of this country. Alas!

But the world will go on just as if the President's cow had never had a calf, and the meadows in Maryland will be carpeted again with grasses and flowers, and the brook will run on and on forever.

AFTER MRS. YOUNG'S WAGES.

Mrs. Ella Flagz Young is Superintendent of the public schools of Chicago, and is recognized generally as the most competent and efficient school superintendent Chicago has ever had. But Mrs. Young wears petticoats and not pantaloons. Her record is without fault, her administration of her office has been everything that the interest of education requires, but the salary attached to her position is tempting, and a number of men are plotting for her defeat when the time for her reelection comes with the beginning of the new year. The men do not object, as we understand, to Mrs. Young, but they want Mrs. Young's salary.

THE GLAVISES.

Maude E. Glavis has obtained a divorce in the Superior Court at Seattle, Washington, from her husband, Louis R. Glavis, former chief of the field division of the General Land Office in Seattle. The divorce was granted on a cross complaint charging desertion and cruelty. It is said that property valued at \$14,000 was divided out of court. Glavis is the clerk who started the fight against Ballou under the inspiration and with the connivance of Pinchot and Garfield.

Mrs. Glavis is to be congratulated, and Mr. Glavis will not be restored, we presume, at least during the present Administration, to his former position of trust and confidence in the Department of the Interior. It is probably true that Glavis was so busy conserving national resources that he really did not have time to take care of his domestic affairs.

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A LITTLE MIXED IN CONNECTICUT.

The Hartford Times contains the surprising information that "neither McLean nor Bulkeley has a majority of the delegates and isn't likely to have" in the Connecticut Legislature. The Times adds: "The number of Republican members who are inclined to favor a compromise candidate for the caucus nomination is, it is reported, gaining each week." There must have been some shenanigan about this work. Weeks ago we announced, upon the authority of the Hartford Courant, that McLean had beaten Bulkeley out of his boots, and we have no doubt that such was the case, but the Republicans of Connecticut are a mighty uncertain lot. It would appear that, like the North American Indian, the only good Connecticut Republican is a dead Connecticut Republican.

The compromise candidate now spoken of is Judge Henner, former Mayor of Hartford. We never heard of him before, and he may be all that the traders think he is, but looking at the question from a broad point of view we do not see how it can be settled so well as by the election of McLean, although we must say that some man like Judge Baldwin would come nearer filling the Senatorial seat than any of the Republicans who have been named for the place.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S CLUBS.

"Sign him"—the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in New York. In his sermon on Sunday Dr. Aked made a striking comparison between women's clubs and men's clubs, to the discredit of the latter. "A man's club," he said, "is for personal ease, good cooking and good company. The women's clubs of this country are organized for work—it may be for education, or propaganda, or charity, or philanthropy. They have not always lived up to their professions and peculiarities, which they share with churches, but at least they have in view something more than a comfortable chair and a well-cooked chop. There is not a church in existence to-day which would be in existence but for the love and yearning of a woman's heart."

A good many of the women lead frivolous lives, but not more of them in proportion than men. Yet during this very year in more than one church assembly there have been heated debates as to whether or not women should be allowed to sit even as corresponding members of these gatherings of men, a great many of whom would not be able to keep their churches going but for the faithful work of the women, who compose the guilds and other working units of the church.

THE GOLDEN COW.

Wisconsin is certainly the milky State. Large figures are required to tell the story of the dairy industry in Wisconsin. Seventy-nine million dollars represents the value of the Wisconsin cows and their product. On June 30 of this year, there were 1,255,315 cows in that State. They brought into their owners a return of \$41 each in twelve months. The cheese produced amounted to 146,694,937 pounds, and the butter 118,259,336 pounds. The value of the cattle thus given does not, it would be remembered, include the calves born during the year.

It would certainly seem that in Wisconsin money is milk.

THE LITERARY DRAFT.

The Bookman has lately made an interesting study of the former occupations of literary men. It is a well known fact that many of our ablest writers started out in some other profession and drifted into literature or were drafted into it.

Among those who found Blackstone too uninteresting and law too jealous a mistress were Fielding, Scott, Charles Reade, Wilkie Collins, Blackmore, Washington Irving, George Meredith, Robert Grant, Henry Jones, Anthony Hope, Rider Haggard and Owen Wister.

Rudyard Kipling once said that newspaper work is the one legitimate branch of the literary profession, and maybe he was right. Anyway, the following literary men, among others, were once newspaper folk: Charles Dickens, David Christie Murray, William Black, J. M. Barrie, Marion Crawford, George W. Cable, Stephen Crane, George Barr McCutcheon, Frank Norris, Richard Harding Davis and David Graham Phillips.

The navy and merchant marine contributed Smollett, Captain Marryat, Fenimore Cooper, Clark Russell, Joseph Conrad and Morgan Robertson. Art and architecture yielded up to fiction Thackeray, Du Maurier, Hopkinson Smith, Robert Chambers, Thomas Hardy and William J. Locke.

Medicine and theology are hardly so well represented. As doctors, there have been Smollett, Holmes, S. Weir Mitchell and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Theology is represented by Sterne, Charles Kingsley, Henry Van Dyke, Edward Everett Hale, John Watson, Ralph Connor and Thomas Dixon.

Excellence professors in literature are Sir Walter Besant, Robert Herrick, Brander Matthews. In fact it would be hard to find a

profession or vocation from which literature has not taken its toll.

THE VOCAL LIBRARY.

The latest idea in France is a vocal library. It is being installed in the Bibliotheque Nationale, and it consists of a collection of graphophone records or words spoken or sung by great authors, orators, singers and actors.

This library will be equipped with abundant instruments for the transmission of recorded sounds to the ears of visitors.

This new department in the Bibliotheque Nationale will be called "The Museum of Speech." Its organizers plan especially to enrich it with the important literary works of the present period, recited or read by the authors themselves into a phonograph. This is beyond question the most charming feature of the project. What a rare treat it would be in this day and time if Racine, Moliere or Shakespeare could be heard through the unfading voice of the graphophone!

The satisfaction of hearing the great men of this age in their own voice and intonation is reserved for the next generation. Jean Cocteau, the great French actor, has truly said:

"How much more clearly might have been preserved what is known as the Moliere tradition and the Shakespeare tradition of acting if phonographic records of their stage performance could be found in our libraries. In an age of such scientific progress, phonographic libraries of this character can be exaggerated."

Perhaps not, but this means that the voice of the Boy Orator of the Plateau shall go echoing down the halls of time. No matter what the Democratic party may do or may not do, the "cross of gold" speech will be everlasting, while "Mr. Chairman, and you, my fellow citizens," will be immortalized by the new process. And so the dead shall surely speak.

Maisant, or whoever he was, looked exactly like a bird as he flew over the city about 3:15 Saturday afternoon. It was a beautiful sight, but when we really begin to fly as angels it is hoped that it will not be necessary to carry so much machinery.

Now, if we could only get Mr. Taft to listen to advice, unselfish advice, the last days of his Administration would be the best. The pity of it is that none of those about him appear to know anything about anything.

If the Columbia State would like to see the mule in his glory, it should come to Richmond. There is really not a mule in Richmond that hasn't got more sense than any horse ever foaled in South Carolina.

All that we remember is it was a tall hat of the turban sort that completely shut out a view of the preacher, a man about five feet eight or ten inches in height, preaching from a pulpit elevated five feet above the floor of the church. The sermon was an excellent one, based on a most comforting text; but those who sat behind the hat were, Oh! so weary before the benediction.

The dim religious light sounds fine in poetry, but it is a snare and a delusion in church, where people are expected to follow the service. Why should all the interiors in Richmond be so dark that they have a subway effect? Of course, if they are intended to "hide the dirt" that is a good excuse; but there is nothing rich in looking dingy.

General Leonard Wood thinks that the field artillery of the army should be very much strengthened; but it would appear from the engagement at Philadelphia on Saturday what the Army most needs to learn is how to play football. Probably the Navy would be willing to lend the Army a few teachers.

Says the Houston Post: "A New Jersey woman went deranged when informed that she had inherited \$150,000. We shall not be in haste to blame her. Under similar circumstances we might do the same thing." In Bailey's case, however, "circumstances" are wholly unnecessary.

"The Use and Abuse of Sunday" is the subject of a labored article in a recent number of the Houston Post. We can understand why the Texas paper should be regarded as authority on the "abuse" of the Day, but we fail to understand why it should attempt the discussion of its "use."

If he do not talk too much or look too wise, President Wilson might be willing to appoint him to a place on the United States Supreme Bench.

There was just one little lone paper in all this great Virginia of ours that discredited the showing made here Thursday by the superb eleven of the University of Virginia. The paper in question went out of its way to dampen the enthusiasm of those who rightly rejoice in the victory of the men from Charlottesville, and tried to give Vanderbilt most of the glory. Pretty wide of the mark, eh? Vanderbilt and Virginia belong to different parts of the country, do not play together, and probably will not. Those who know anything about it know that these teams are not compared with each other, because they have neither territory nor rivals in common. Vanderbilt did hold Yale to a tie, and it was a fine football achievement, but there are some of us who think that Virginia, playing with the spirit manifested here on Thursday, could cut through the Blue Line to victory on the New Haven gridiron.

The next thing in order is a meet of the local aviators. What has become of them?

Wonder if there really were sixty genuine Smithfield hams in Norfolk?

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no notes or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Colonel Bill Skillet.

Will you kindly inform me what "Colonel Bill Skillet" is doing now, and why he has retired from public life? We hope he will "come back," along with the other two "Colonels" (Bryan and Roosevelt) have been taken off of the front page.

"A CONSTANT READER."

The last time we heard of Colonel Skillet, he was at Tournelle, France, trying for altitude in his new "Anconette." We cannot inform you as to his probable arrival, but we join with you in the hope that so valued a statesman, guide, philosopher and friend will return to his native "Honeycracker" and to the bosom of his beloved "Nish."

Tariff Bills of United States.

Will you please give me some of the tariff bills passed by Congress?

The First Congress passed a tariff bill. The different tariff bills have been as follows: 1. Tariff in 1789, passed by the First Congress, was intended chiefly for revenue. 2. Tariff of 1792, 1797, 1800 and 1804 increased duties, chiefly for revenue purposes. 3. Tariff of 1812, all duties were doubled to meet war expenses. 4. Tariff of 1816 was the first in which protective feature were emphasized. 5. Tariff of 1820, which protected the infant industries of the country, the first time that the revenue idea was totally discarded. 6. Tariff of 1824, in which the protective idea reached its high-water mark, exciting much opposition in the South. 7. Tariff of 1832 gave concessions to the opposition. 8. Tariff of 1842, passed by the Whigs, advanced rates again in the line of protecting industries. 9. In 1846, a new tariff measure was passed which was very much larger income than its immediate predecessor. 10. Tariff of 1854, passed by the Democrats, reduced the duties again. 11. Tariff of 1856, reduced duties, another Democratic measure. 12. Morrill tariff act of 1861, advanced duties largely both for revenue and protection. 13. Tariff of 1862, by special acts in 1862, 1863 and 1864. 13. Tariff of 1883, a Republican measure. 14. McKinley tariff of 1890, reducing up protective duties, a Republican measure. 15. Wilson tariff of 1894, reduced many duties and placed the viticultural materials on a free list, a Democratic measure.

General Slocum Disaster.

When was the General Slocum burned in New York harbor? What was the captain's name? Was he sent to prison and for how long?

The General Slocum was burned June 15, 1904, while carrying more than 1,000 persons on a Sunday school excursion from New York to Lowestoft, England. The flames started on the freight hold, and the boat could be beached on North Brother's island many had jumped overboard and many others were burned and drowned.

Monte Carlo.

Is there any particular requirement for admission to the Casino at Monte Carlo, the gambling resort?

The visiting card of the one seeking admission is all that is required.

OPERATED ON AT SEA FOR APPENDICITIS

BY LA MARQUE DE FONSECOY. ALBERT HERMAN VON ECKHARDT, who on landing in New York on Thanksgiving Day was conveyed to Dr. Bulkeley's hospital, after a day's stay, was operated on for appendicitis while crossing the ocean, in the midst of a severe gale, is the divorced husband of the only daughter and heiress of the late Sir John Blundell Maple, of the retail furniture emporium in the Tottenham Court Road, London, who a few months prior to his demise attained, despite his lack of aspirates, the distinction of election to the English Jockey Club.

The divorced Baroness Eckhardtstein, who in her matrimonial difficulties with the baron retained all the sympathy of the Kaiser and of the German Emperor, and who, as the German ambassador, Count Wolff Metternich, assisting her by the Emperor's orders, to do the housework, an engagement which she abandoned after her divorce, and at which several members of the English royal family were present recently, married again, her second husband being Captain Archibald Weigall, of the Northampton Regiment, son of Lady Ross Weigall, and grandson of the Earl of the tenth Earl of Westmoreland. Her fortune, even in spite of the enormous inroads made therein by Baron von Eckhardtstein, remains at over \$2,000,000.

Baron Eckhardtstein was for a number of years attached to the German embassy at Washington, where he was recently remembered in connection with a legend according to which he is asserted to have jumped or dropped out of a second story window of the Metropolitan Club after midnight, for the sake of a wager, without sustaining any injury. The baron is no longer connected with the divorce proceedings which resulted in the dissolution of his marriage to Miss Maple, furnished most interesting reading matter, especially the ingenious schemes to induce her to give him money, including pretended attempts at suicide. The baron is divorced from his first wife, Countess Ernest Eckhardt, who made his fortune as an army contractor in the early part of the last century, and who was annihilated by way of part payment of some pecuniary claims of his firm against the Prussian War Department. The only strain of really blue blood in his veins is from his mother's side of the house; for she was the grandchild of the famous Prussian field marshal Count Kleist, one of the most heroic figures in the Napoleonic wars.

When the ex-Shah of Persia, Mohammed Ali, was deposed much to the little fellow's distress and misery, proclaimed as his successor, the Teheran government was obliged to assume the responsibility for the deposed ruler's enormous debts and to allow him an annuity of \$80,000 a year, payable on condition that he refrain from intriguing against the new regime and that he would remain in the Muscovite city of Odessa, which had been assigned to him as a place of residence. There has been considerable trouble about the payment of the annuity, and the Russian Government, ministers at Teheran have been compelled to resort to extreme measures in order to obtain the money.

As every one has been made aware by the cable dispatches, affairs in Persia are in so parlous a condition and there is such a complete paralysis of law and order, that Russia has been compelled to intervene with an armed force from the north and England from the south, for the purpose of trade routes and of foreign life and interests.

To complicate matters still more, the Shah has suddenly left Odessa with his wife, two of his sons and a daughter, as well as his doctor and some servants, and has gone to Vienna and to Paris, where he is now plotting the restoration of his throne. Leading Persian statesmen who were exiled at the time of his deposition, or who were forced by the new regime to seek refuge in flight abroad.

All this points to an early restoration of the deposed Shah, with the approval of Russia, and the probability of it is obvious that he could not have left Odessa, where he was more or less militarily interned, without the sanction of the Russian authorities. There is a very strong party in Persia that desires his return to the throne, and the abolition of the pro-Russian parliamentary regime at Teheran, for which form of government the country is utterly unfitted, and which is really responsible for the confusion which reigns throughout the empire. It looks very much indeed as if both the Russian and the English governments had agreed to the conclusion that the only way of restoring some sort of a semblance of law and order in Persia would be by replacing Mohammed Ali on the throne. Neither England nor Russia is anxious to annex Persia, for they are aware that any

16. Dingley tariff of 1897, a thoroughly protective measure, passed by the Republicans. 17. Tariff of 1909, making eight changes in the Dingley tariff, a Republican measure.

Ellin Wheeler Wilcox.

1. With what religious sect does Ella W. Wilcox commune?
2. Is this gifted and splendid, spiritually awakened woman over forty years old?
3. Has she any family?

AN INTERESTED ADMIRER OF ELLA W. WILCOX.

1. She belongs to the New Thought sect.
2. Very much so.
3. A husband.

Forestry.

Please tell me about forestry in the United States.
B. The private and national forests of the United States are estimated at about 600,000,000 acres, or 32 per cent of the total land area, not including Alaska. The national forests comprise 184,500,000 acres of this total. Lumbering is the fourth industry in importance, and returns from the important mills show a production in 1909 of 2,318,341,000 cubic feet of lumber. The total of 1,570,700,000 cubic feet of softwood included \$110,000,000 of spruce, pine, 553,374,000 of Pacific coast fir, \$151,626,000 of white pine and 173,740,100 of hemlock, valued at \$552,000 of Pacific coast hemlock.

General Slocum Disaster.

When was the General Slocum burned in New York harbor? What was the captain's name? Was he sent to prison and for how long?
The General Slocum was burned June 15, 1904, while carrying more than 1,000 persons on a Sunday school excursion from New York to Lowestoft, England. The flames started on the freight hold, and the boat could be